

PRAIRIES

Summer 1979

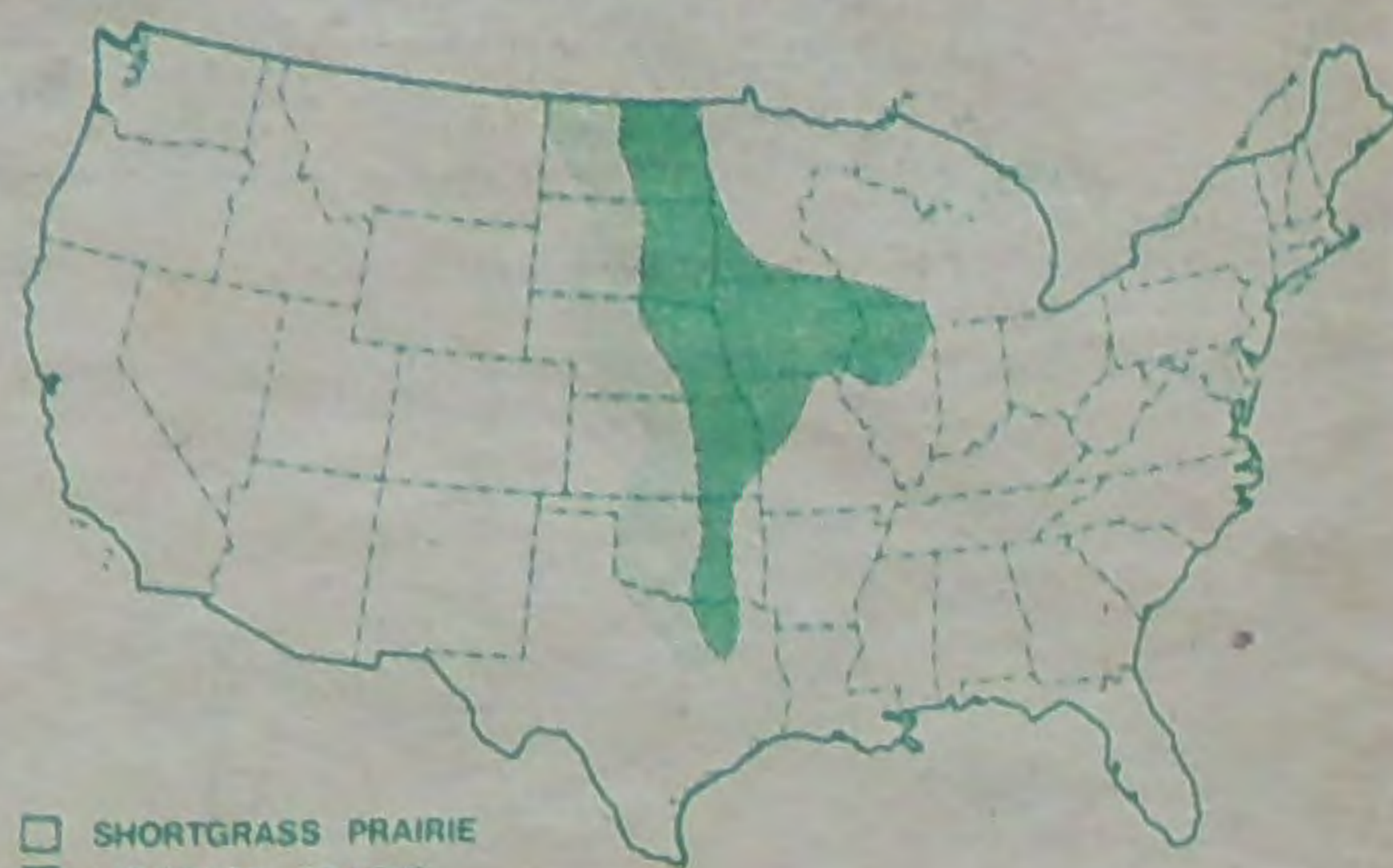


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- ★ Pioneer Remembrances
- ★ Gifted Children
- ★ Aberdeen Prairie

INSIDE



□ SHORTGRASS PRAIRIE
□ MIDGRASS PRAIRIE
■ TALLGRASS PRAIRIE

This map shows the extent to which the prairie covered the United States.

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Old cars, machine provide poetic setting in tall grass.

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COVER PHOTO:

Gottlieb Nitschke and his wife, the late Katherine Nitschke, as they appeared in 1963 when they were chosen as the diamond jubilee's king and queen of Ashley, North Dakota.

Volume 5, No. 1 Summer 1979

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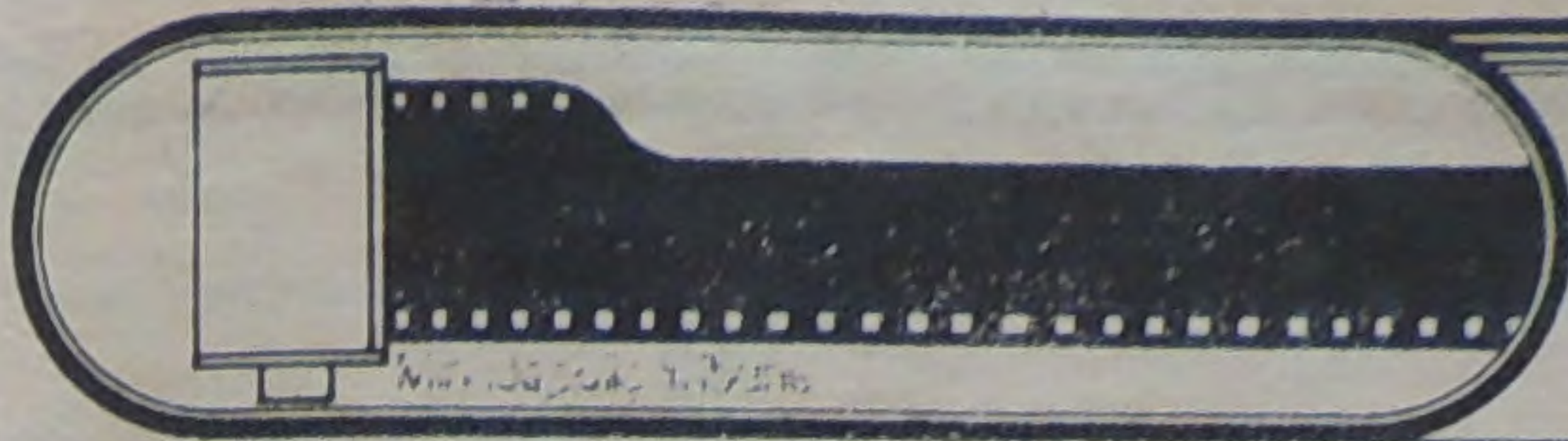
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PICTURES

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Rusted steel, bent chrome, these faded machines of another era now just drowse in a busy summer grove.

—Photos taken near Mott, North Dakota



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FAMILIES IN TROUBLE. One cannot help but feel anguish in reading about the tragedies which the Indochinese refugees—commonly referred to as “the boat people”—are currently suffering. Their troubles are legion. Separation from loved ones while in flight. Victims of robbery and rape. Long ordeals of waiting and frustration in make-shift camps while governments haggle over their future.

It is believed that as many as 300,000 refugees have drowned since 1975 because passing ships refused to help them or Asian governments closed their ports to them.

Quite rightly, they have been called a people without a home.

But now, it appears that that grim picture is slowly changing. The U.S. government, living up to its

400-year tradition as a haven for the world's oppressed, has promised to settle 168,000 refugees over the next 12 months. Other nations are accepting refugees.

In our own country, many Christians have been at the forefront of the movement to help the boat people establish new lives—and new hope. After all, it is our unique and precious mandate, that of being agents of peace, love and hope. We believers recognize that by our institutional organizations and, moreover, our commitment to our fellow man, we are the best-equipped to bring about the healing in the boat people's lives that is so badly needed.

Pastor Marvin Schumacher recently read Psalm 107 to our congregation in Ashley, North Dakota, portions of which I want to share in this column:

“O give thanks to the Lord, for he is good; for his steadfast love endures forever!

“Let the redeemed of the Lord say so, whom he has redeemed from trouble and gathered in from the lands, from the east and from the west, from the north and from the south.

“Some wandered in desert wastes, finding no way to a city to dwell in; hungry and thirsty, their soul fainted within them.

“Then they cried to the Lord in their trouble, and he delivered them from their distress; he led them by a straight way, till they reached a city to dwell in.”

I encourage all the readers of PRAIRIES to search out ways to help the boat people. Let your town be one of the cities of refuge, described so eloquently by the psalmist. Speak to your pastor. Chances are that he will have access to information on how to bring a family to your own community.

We are all engaged in building a fascinating, new civilization on the prairie. Let us share it. Let our towns and cities welcome as new citizens the boat people who so desperately are looking for an opportunity for a better life.

We shall all be the richer for it.

NEW FORMAT. Readers of PRAIRIES Will no doubt notice a change in size of the format of this issue. The change is due to mounting publication and mailing costs, and we believe that these structural alternations will enable us to better keep some of the high costs under control.

But if our shape is somewhat different, the message remains the same—that is, that South and North Dakota are a great place in which to live. We'll continue to trumpet that song as our theme. In this issue, for example, we look at some of the exciting things people of this region are doing in special education. There are other stories too about some of the great people and the interesting customs celebrated here.

THE SUMMER THAT ALMOST WAS. This summer has been a quick one, what with vacation schedules, transporting children back and forth to Bible camps, and the general quick change to gardening activities to preoccupy heart, soul and body for several weeks of (aching?) bliss. So now, many are asking: Whatever happened to the Summer of '79? It's going by so quickly!

This summer is a milestone for PRAIRIES. It's our fifth birthday. If this season has gone by quickly, to me the last five years have certainly suffered from no jet-lag. The very first issues which were worked on way past midnight hours seem like only yesterday. Thanks to the many subscribers who have been loyal and enthusiastic supporters during those years!

Warren Overlie



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MAIL BAG

Barbara's Demise

Please allow me to enlighten about the village of Madra mentioned in the story submitted by J.A. Fink ("Birth of a Train," PRAIRIES, spring issue 1979).

I was born and raised on a farm located in the northeast quarter of Section 2, Township 128 in Campbell County, South Dakota.

Our home and land was bounded on the north by McIntosh County, North Dakota and on the east by McPherson, South Dakota.

The Soo Line passed right by our farm (just behind the cow barn) and the Milwaukee Line was about one-half mile east.

The two lines crossed at a junction about one-half mile northeast of the farm, at Madra.

However, Madra was first called Barbara, and old-timers continued to call it Barbara many years after it was re-named Madra.

Madra was never well-populated, but at one time a large complex, managed by Bill Schlechter and his wife, housed Bill's Barber Shop, a general store, cream station, post office, hotel rooms and meals for people who had to remain overnight to make train connections. Only the evening meal and breakfast were served to train passengers—and to a few locals now and then. I remember my father telling about a bacon and egg breakfast—a great treat! I'm sure it didn't cost more than about 25 cents! This complex was partly destroyed by fire. The rest was sold in sections or as lumber. The post office mail boxes were then moved two miles south to Greenway, South Dakota, and only the station agent and one or two other residents remained in Madra.

Greenway was a village all to itself, founded by my grandfather, Jacob Lutz. It remained an active, bustling and progressive village for many years. In fact the grain elevator and post office remained in service until about 1977.

When Barbara was first established, everyone expected the village to really grow. Street maps can still be seen with county records. They had high hopes for Barbara. Maybe Barbara would have! But Madra sure didn't!

Martha Mack
Galt Mobile Est.-Sp. 54
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Working On The Railroad

Your article, "Birth of a Train" (PRAIRIES, spring 1979 issue), was of great interest to me. My father, Alex Huber, worked for the C.M. St. P and P. railroad in Selby, South Dakota during the years 1923 and 1955 as a water pumper. His job was operating a treatment plant to

soften the hard water which was used in the steam engine boilers. When the diesels came in, the plant was closed down as no water was then needed. The building, pump house, and three water tanks were torn down in the late 1950s.

Norma Huber Hettich
Selby, South Dakota

Old Settlers

I like PRAIRIES, and to hear about the old settlers. I used to haul cattle to Fargo, North Dakota in the 1930s.

Anthony Burchard
Melrose, Minnesota

Wants Pioneer, Authentic Recipes

I like the stories of the old pioneers, and I especially liked the story of the history of Assumption Abbey in Richardton, North Dakota (PRAIRIES, winter issue 1978). It was most interesting.

Would it be possible to print more old, authentic recipes, rather than our modern-day recipes which we can obtain anywhere?

Doris Utke
Enderlin, North Dakota

Editor's Note: Yes, we shall try to collect more of the older-type recipes. Readers, if you have such recipes in your family (either some of your recipes or favorite recipes of your mother or grandmother), please mail them to "What's Cooking?" in care of PRAIRIES. We shall be happy to publish them. Scandinavian, German-Russian, Indian, German, Ukrainian, French, English—whatever the ethnic background, they'll be welcome, along with some of the more contemporary dishes which we shall continue to share.

Touch of Grace

PRAIRIES is a fine magazine. Reading it brings back many memories to my parents. My father was born at Venturia, North Dakota in 1896. Articles such as "A Touch of Grace about Grace Sandness (PRAIRIES, spring issue 1979) is a good example of the fine stuff North Dakotans are made of!

Mrs. George Stancel
Drake, North Dakota

Those Funny Cowboys

The cowboy story (PRAIRIES, spring issue 1979) about Ike Blasingame was hilarious. Keep up the good work!

Marie Kotila
Frederick, South Dakota

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COVER

Story

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Living Pioneers

What must one do to be physically active and alert for nearly a century? This question has often been pondered but has never gotten a fixed answer. Gottlieb C. Nitschke offers a partial solution.

A pioneer in rural Ashley, North Dakota, Nitschke always refers to his 90-plus years as "still being young." He celebrated his 92nd birthday July 28 and claims "early to bed and early to rise" and plenty of exercise helps one stay healthy. Since God put him on earth for a purpose, he believes in doing something essential as long as he can. At age 92 he enjoys plowing, discing, cultivating and cleaning fields of rocks. The most enjoyable seems to be swathing the golden grain with a self-propelled swather. What a change from the scythe used when he was a lad!

Nitschke was born on July 28, 1886 to Christoph and Katherine, nee Gebhardt, in Beresina, South Russia. They came to America by boat, leaving Odessa on April 9, 1894. His passport, issued by Keizerlich General-Konsulat to Odessa, carried the words: "Gut zur Reise Nach Deutschland fuer den Infindlon." In English, that is translated to: "Good for traveling to Germany."

After arriving in the United States, they boarded a train which took them to Ellendale, North Dakota. A man by the name of M. Schlabsz met them there, and the Nitschke family rode as far as the John Maier farm—some 30 miles from Ellendale—by horse and buggy, their way of transportation. The Maier family hosted them until they had built a sod house and barn on a farm that had earlier been claimed by G. Skaley. Buildings were crude, not built by a construction company. With few tools, a sod house was put up in a relatively short time. The dwellings were built using many hours of the then inexpensive labor.

The following winter they took up another 160 acres to help accommodate their children—Gottlieb, 5;



The family poses for portrait: Front row: Rose, Rudolph, Bertha, and Elsie, with their parents (seated). Back row: Roland, Ferdinand, Richard, August, and Arthur.

Gottfried, 3; and John, 1. Their other children, Adolph and Mrs. Jacob Schock, were born in the United States.

Their one cow and horse didn't provide for the family too well. The horse was a means of travel and was also used with a one-bottom plow to break up the sod in planting crops. The cow provided for a large portion of the daily diet.

At age 16, Gottlieb started walking, seeking employment, preferably farm work. Having heard jobs were available in the Edgeley, North Dakota area, that was the direction he chose. Walking during the day and sleeping on grain sacks in elevators during the night, he continued his journey the next day.

Arriving in Edgeley, he found a job during the harvest season for \$1 a day. He received only 50 cents a day for daily routine farm chores.

In October, when fall farm work was completed, he walked back to his parents'



At a family picnic on the Nitschke farm.



Riding in the Ashley jubilee parade.



Gottlieb and Katherine Nitschke celebrating anniversary.

farm 13 miles northeast of Ashley. The following year he planned to find employment in the Edgeley area again. Since he was more experienced, he thought, "Why don't I sleep in a train car this time?!" To his surprise the car moved before he woke up and by the time it stopped he was in LaMoure—about 40 miles too far! Kenausky, a kind gentleman, offered him employment for the harvest season. Later on, Gottlieb's parents expanded their farm operation and so he didn't have to travel elsewhere looking for work—he worked at home.

Nitschke was confirmed at Peace Lutheran Church, east of Ashley. Gottlieb married Katherine Heyd on April 17, 1908 at the farm home of the bride's parents. Their first house and barn were made of sod, which they later covered with wood siding.

In their 60 years of marriage they were blessed with 11 children: Arthur C., Rose (Mrs. Phillip Eszlinger), Bertha (Mrs. Gottlieb Eszlinger), August, Rudolph, Richard, Roland, Ferdinand, all living in the Ashley vicinity, and Elsie (Mrs. Werner Hoffman) who lives near Leola, South Dakota. Two children died in infancy.

Their present home was built in 1950 and for the first time in their lives they enjoy the convenience of running water and plumbing. Several barns, granaries, and a machine shed were built throughout the years.

Their farm operation diversified into grain farming, milking dairy cows, once as many as 50—and all milked by hand. They also raised hogs, sheep, chickens and ducks.

The main source of fuel for many years was home-processed manure. This was a nine-month operation. The procedure included saving the

manure from cows and sheep, putting it into a lot, tramping it to make it solid, and then cutting it with a spade. It was then dried, shocked, dried some more, and finally set in a narrow long stack which was the fuel pile for the winter months. They even used the manure—called mischt—to heat ranges for cooking, baking, and canning in the summer.

One of the highlights of Katherine and Gottlieb's lives was being chosen king and queen of the diamond jubilee in Ashley in 1963. They were chosen from the townspeople as the most typical pioneers of the area.

Mrs. Nitschke passed away January 16, 1968. But her

King and queen in 1963 at diamond jubilee

husband, Gottlieb, and son, Ferdinand, have continued living on the farm where Gottlieb homesteaded. Ferdinand performs all of the household duties plus caring for cattle and chickens. They both share the field work and other farm chores.

Gottlieb was among the first to settle in the southern part of North Dakota. At that time, German was the common language of the area, and Gottlieb's knowledge today of English is mainly self-taught.

Rural living is most enjoyable for this venerable pioneer, and he would never exchange it for all the smog-filled cities in the world!

The writer of this article, Lillian Nitschke, is married to Gottlieb Nitschke's son, Richard. They live on a farm near Ashley, North Dakota.



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The Gifted Child

Thomas Edison's father thought his son was slow-witted. Albert Einstein's parents worried that he was retarded. Mark Twain was both a slow student and a troublemaker in school. And Winston Churchill finished last in his class at Harrow.

Talent won out in those cases. But it doesn't always.

"The gifted," says Dr. Bella Kranz, a professor of education at Moorhead State University in Moorhead, Minnesota, "are among the most discriminated against children in America."

Kranz specializes in the education of gifted students and agrees with government estimates that at least three percent of all children have exceptional gifts or talents.

"That figures out to over 2.5 million children," she said. "But only a fraction of them are ever singled out by the schools."

That neglect, she claims, is frittering away a precious natural resource—the nation's potential movers and shakers in art, science, politics, business and creativity. "It's like not opening a birthday present," she said.

Kranz, who began teaching gifted children 16 years ago in California, directs Moorhead State's pioneering summer program Golden Fleece. It is one of 12 university programs in the country that offer intensive training for teachers on how to recognize and educate talented children. She's taught gifted programs here for 10 years and is also involved in several local and national projects for the gifted.

"The fear of excellence," Kranz says, "has been the history of public education in this country. Until the Soviets launched Sputnik in 1957 and embarrassed our entire educational system, our schools



The importance of including curriculums for the gifted youngster in the public educational systems was realized at the time of the Soviet Union's launching of Sputnik in 1957.

have shied away from any special treatment for the gifted."

The general feeling has been, she said, that talent "will out" and that the gifted have the tools to succeed on their own.

"That's absolutely untrue," she said. "We're beginning to learn that even the brightest children often can't make it alone."

One government study goes so far as to claim that half the gifted children drop out of high school

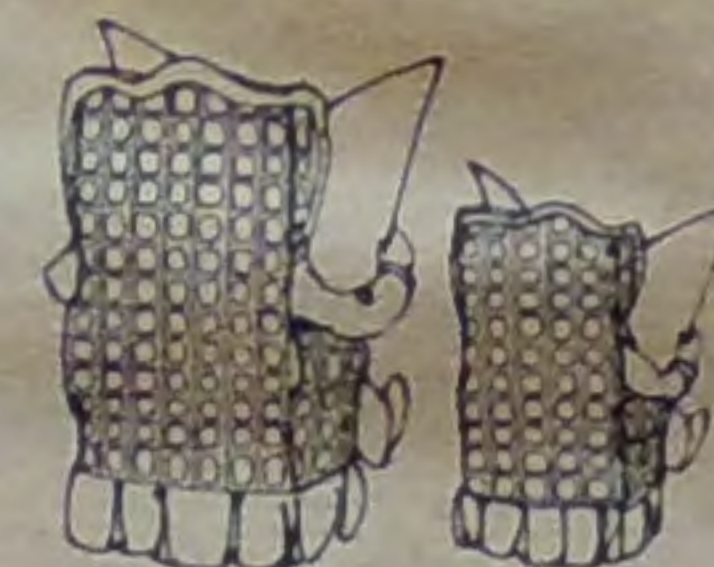
before they graduate.

Although the cutting-edge has pretty much dulled on the post-Sputnik frenzy to search out and develop the country's scientific talent, the government is starting to make strides in tapping a broad range of the nation's school-aged talent.

Congress established in 1972 the Office for the Gifted and Talented and last year made provisions to allocate \$3.5 million for gifted



If we're going to help the gifted, we have to know who they are.



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When Einstein was a youngster, his teachers didn't recognize his brilliance

education. That hardly compares to the \$600 million for handicapped children, Kranz said. But it is a start.

Minnesota, on the contrary, is one of 13 states that doesn't allocate funds for the gifted and only 81 of its 438 school districts have gifted programs.

"If we're going to help the gifted, we have to know who they are," Kranz says. "And that's the problem. We haven't been looking."

The traditional way we stumble on talent, she said, is with I.Q. tests. But that hardly scratches the surface of the country's pool of talent. I.Q. tests, at best, can predict academic success, Kranz said, and it may flush out the scientific and mathematical minds that tend to score high in these kinds of written exercises. But they also tend to bypass other corners of creativity—in writing, dance, music, athletics and even humor.

Adding to the problem, Kranz said, is that the gifted are often stereotyped as "bookworms," the "brains," the well-behaved "professors" and "eggheads" of the class. Sometimes that's true. But more often than not, talent is masked by social class, race and attitude.

The kid in tattered clothes, the troublemaker, the wallflower hardly look like the part of genius. And teachers rarely seek out talent under those disguises.

But look at it this way, Kranz said. The talented child isn't challenged by normal school work.



What separates the gifted from other children? Some magic mixture of genetics and environment.

Yet research indicates they can do regular class work in one-third the time it takes the average student.

The result: boredom and frustration, sometimes enough to emotionally cripple a gifted child, breeding all kinds of social problems—truancy, underachieving, withdrawal, delinquency.

The results are unpredictable,

Kranz says.

Malcolm X, comedian Bill Cosby (now Ph.D.), songwriter Bob Dylan, Albert Einstein—all gifted in their own way—were poor students. Their talents prevailed.

But I'm sure, Kranz said, that other gifted children, frustrated and turned-off by school, have become some of the best gang leaders or

drug dealers in the country.

To help teachers ferret out the hidden gifts in their classrooms, Kranz recently developed a screening device that's already been used on nearly half a million children across the country. It gives teachers clues in spotting a wide range of human gifts.

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scores high in written tests, who can read or work mathematical problems right out of the crib, she said. But what about the child who teaches himself to play a harmonica, who has an uncanny ability to lead others or work with tools.

Talents like that are often underestimated or ignored, she said, but may be the tip of an iceberg of outstanding abilities. Her screening technique is designed to find the hidden tip and uncover its potential by making teachers aware of the less likely revelations of talent.

A spinoff of her screening program: it also helps identify potential in students other than the gifted. "We're all more talented than we're led to believe," she said.

What separates the gifted from other children? Some magic mixture of genetics and environment, Kranz said. They're not kinder, better looking or more humane. They just see the world differently and we don't know why.

Show a picture of a horse to a gifted child and then to a child who does average work in school. Their descriptions of what they see, she says, may be as different as night and day.

But a gifted child may still need to sleep with a night-lite. And all of them need cuddling and love from their parents. It can be confusing, Kranz said.

As one parent explained it: "God sent us a gifted one, but He forgot to enclose a book of instructions."

What do the gifted need? To be with other kids like themselves, Kranz said. They need companions who stimulate and feed their creativity without making them feel like aliens. They also need teachers who won't hold them back.

They need special treatment, Kranz maintains.

But some charge that separating the gifted from other students smacks of elitism, that it will produce an aristocracy of "know-it-alls."

Not so, Kranz said. "They still have to go home to the real world



Finding the three percent of all pupils estimated to be in the "gifted" category.

after class."

This country's hands-off attitude that talent "will out" has produced some excellent talent. But it's also wasted a lot, she said.

The Soviets, for example, keep a diligent lookout for young talent. When they want a grand master in chess, a nuclear scientist or an Olympic champion, they go out and find the potential and nurture it.

"We're beginning to catch up," Kranz said. A recent survey of teachers in northwestern Minnesota found that programs for the gifted was one of the top three priorities for them in improving education. The federal government is proposing millions for gifted programs.

Kranz's graduate summer program, Golden Fleece, begun last year in response to regional interest in gifted programs, trained about 20 teachers from Minnesota, North Dakota and Wisconsin in how to



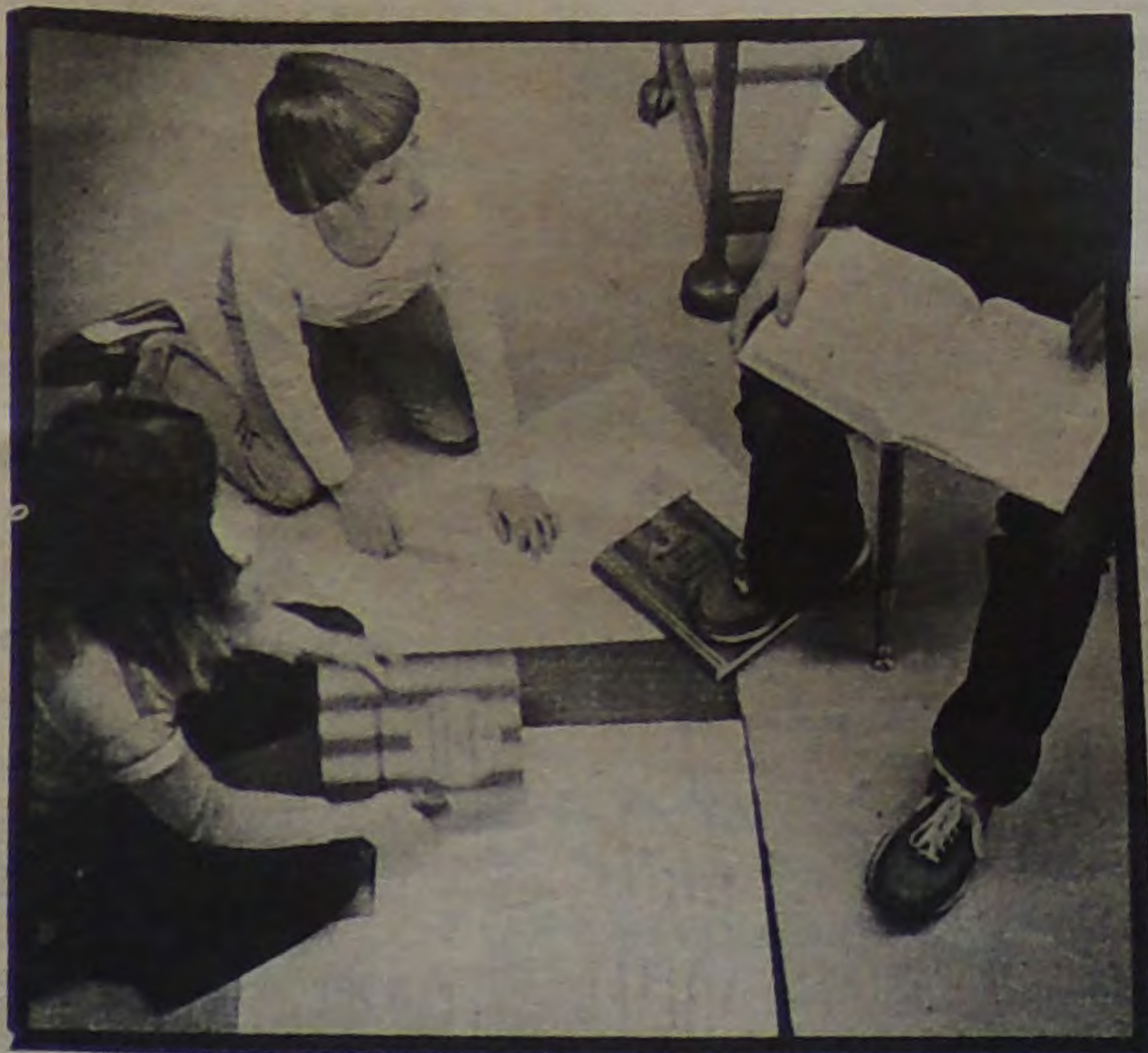
Dr. Bella Kranz: "The gifted are among the most discriminated against children in America."



The needs of the gifted are beginning to be met. In a survey of teachers in northwestern Minnesota, programs for the gifted was listed as one of the top three priorities.

spot and educate the gifted. It is scheduled to run again this summer.

"We're at the frontier of gifted education and Golden Fleece is one of the experiments, one of few in the country," Kranz said. "Some schools are chomping at the bit to help their gifted students and we're trying to catch up by providing resources and properly trained teachers. It's just the beginning in an attempt to unleash a wealth of hidden talent in our region." □



What do the gifted need? To be with kids like themselves.

Natural Methods of Farming

Why are natural methods of farming and whole food consumption growing so rapidly today?

The good news is that more and more farmers are changing from chemicals to organic soil management practices. And they are not losing net income, but gaining current market value and prolonged soil strength.

Let's take a look at the pro's and con's of conventional chemical farming compared to natural methods of organic soil management.

WE CAN SEE the value of eating foods grown from different parts of the country and around the world. We can also get a more balanced mineral intake if we eat whole food as much as possible. Vitamins and minerals are often just under the skin or even on it—so, just brush those carrots in cold water lightly and do not peel or scrape them.

North American farming tends to promote quantity instead of quality crop yields. The problem, new research is discovering, is that even though the protein is increased, the plant lacks in-trace mineral balance. Also, the weak plant is more susceptible to disease and insect devastation.

SPRAYING WITH toxic chemicals only adds to the problem by killing helpful insects (such as bees), birds, and bacteria. Anhydrous ammonia destroys earthworms and soil bacteria. It depletes the soil of humus, making it hard to plow. A student told me that during one recent summer, he tested soils for Iowa farmers who were having trouble raising corn and beans. He found that the soil was turning to plastic from continual use of chemicals!

Today's energy crunch should bring us to increased fuel-saving efforts. Chemical farming burns up three times more energy than organic farming. U.S. farmers use more than 200 billion cubic feet of natural gas each year to make fertilizer. That's enough to heat four million homes.

Now, let's take a look at the side effects of chemical farming. Livestock, humans, wildlife and the soil suffer and die from urea and other chemical feeds, according to investigative research published in "Acres U.S.A." magazine of December 1976. Other charges are that California's foods are loaded

with cancer-causing sprays; nitrogen fertilizer in food is poisoning our babies, and that the nation is ravaged by malnutrition caused by dependence on nitrogen fertilizers and toxic sprays.

A COMPARATIVE study of 10 organic and 10 conventional farmers was conducted by the Center for Biology of Natural Systems, based in St. Louis, Missouri. It was an informative study from well-matched, crop-livestock farms. The researchers list several disadvantages of chemical farming:

- Sprays and anhydrous are a health hazard to the person applying them.

- Chemicals are progressive soil destroyers with harmful effects on human life as well.

- Soil loses its ability to retain water, which leads to increased erosion and floods.

- Insects and plants can quickly display genetic tolerance for sprays. Only a small percentage are destroyed, which leads to the need to subsequently develop newer and stronger sprays.

The benefits of natural methods are healthier animals and birds for the food market, more nutritious grains and vegetables, better disease- and pest-resistant crops and crops which are better able to withstand adverse environmental conditions.

The Center's report also lists advantages for the organic farmer: healthier for farmers and livestock, more wholesome and more in harmony with nature, better for the soil, better for the environment, lower production costs, higher net income, higher quality product, tillage easier, and less dependence on outside suppliers.

SOME ORGANIC farmers even have their own marketing outlets. The growing demand for non-toxic food is inviting farmers to set up whole food processing right on their own farms. Sometimes, the route trucks take part-loads at places such as flours or beans from Minnesota and grains from a Dakota farm. The trucks then go to Seattle, down to California, and back to Minnesota. On these routes, trucks only haul organic foods. Some warehouses have their own trucks and then pick up produce and grains right at the farm. Both the Duluth and Minneapolis warehouses have

come to get my processed grains. I have also shipped tons of hulled millet, barley and whole flax to California, New York, and the Ozark area. It is a great satisfaction to produce high quality whole foods for people who appreciate them. Even greater is the experience of dealing directly with the consumers while conducting whole food preparation classes.

The Organic Growers and Buyers Association (P.O. Box 9747 in Minneapolis, Minn. 55440) has developed a soil certification program and also has educational material available. It also hosts an annual spring conference with many workshops about foods, farming, and ecological concerns.

South Dakota's organic farmers are quite progressive and were recently interviewed on television. North Dakota has initiated a group which will also serve the natural farmer. It is called the North Dakota Natural Farmers' Association, and is located at Rt. 1 Carufel Addition in Bismarck, North Dakota 58501.

ALSO, THERE is a firm called Good Heart Association (300 Patterson Place in Bismarck, North Dakota 58501) which is a consultant firm for natural farmers and farmers who are looking for effective ways to eliminate chemicals from their operation. The firm is made up of North Dakota people, and currently offers services in seven states. These include soil testing, rotation evaluation, and natural fertilizer recommendations.

The Dakotas can grow high quality nourishing grains. We should make great effort to use them in order to get better nutrition and cut food costs. I have specialized in ways to use these local products and would be glad to conduct a workshop. It is easy to use whole grains like flax, corn, barley, millet, oats, and wheat. Find out how good they taste!

THERE ARE several important transition steps, however, to change to natural methods of farming. You can buy natural soil building materials for incorporation or foliar feeding. Both bring good results and leave no ill effects.

A humic acid or compost can be used to restore mineral transmutation ability. Barnyard compost is good and



should be incorporated immediately, or very soon, to prevent leaching. Cover crops should be used to shelter earthworms, which can add tons of free fertilizer. Some research has discovered complete idleness is better than summer fallowing. The recommended schedule is to idle a field once every seven years. As soon as the field is harvested, put in a cover crop, which will help reduce wind erosion and help the soil better retain moisture.

GREEN SHEET composting with clover or sudan is an excellent soil builder. Systematic planting and plowing of alfalfa can be easily done by livestock farmers. The alfalfa roots go deep to bring up minerals, as well as loosening the soil and adding nitrogen to it. The legume plants like alfalfa, clover and beans have the ability to take "free" nitrogen from the air and put it into the soil. Well-balanced soil aids

this process so that only sunshine and water are needed.

Rotate row crops and do spot culture when possible. I have exterminated patches of thistles which had been thriving for 20 years. I cultivated them as summer fallow and some I cut at bud stage. To control weeds, plan the timing of planting and cultivating. Also, deep fall plowing helps control shallow- and deep-rooted weeds.

For a summary, I shall include a portion of Al Schevesky's many writings on organic farming. He has been farming organically for about 15 years and processing whole foods. Bread from his wheat really tastes great! His carrots grown in clay-type soil have a super-sweet, full flavor.

Yes, chemical farming is on the way out. Let's have more organic farmers to raise more high quality food. ■

Del Weis, the writer of this article, farms near Fullerton, North Dakota.

New Surprises Each Day

For years, I have been interested in the little children along our street. Fortunately for me, our neighborhood might well have been called "kid row." At times I have been accused of spoiling children, but here are a couple of quotes which make me think otherwise. The first is from Thomas Bray: "Never fear spoiling children by making them too happy. Happiness is the atmosphere in which good affections grow." The second is by Charles Dickens: "I love these little people and it is not a slight thing when they, who are so fresh from God, love us."

Most of my friends are what I call "my in-and-out visitors." Most of them stop twice a day. A cookie around 11 o'clock can fill an aching hole. Then, at five o'clock, I often see them again. Sometimes, hands need washing, a shoestring needs tying, or a running nose needs attention. I wonder at times if they drop in to see if I am still around! Anyway, my little callers always brighten my day.

There is only one rule which we religiously observe: DON'T COME WHEN THE CURTAINS ARE DOWN FOR THAT MEANS THE WAKEFIELDS ARE RESTING. Occasionally, when I sleep too long, the kids line up on the front steps and I can hear them chirrup, "I think she should be up now." The next time, a little louder, "Yes, she should be up now."

Believe me, children are as good as any alarm clock!

There are many things about children I could share with you, but here are a few experiences of more recent years.

A small redhead came flying up to the back door with a pinwheel on a long stick. He told me that when he was flying, he went way up in the sky—and when he got real high, God opened up the door and he flipped in.

How wonderful the imagination of a child.

A sensitive little girl came to see me. Her eyes were full of tears. I did not inquire about the trouble, but, in a little while, she asked me, "Mrs. Wakefield, are you afraid of God?"

I replied, "Why, no, dear. I am not afraid of God. He is our Heavenly Father. He loves you and He loves me."

A second time she asked, "You are not afraid of God?"

"No, dear, I'm not."

She sighed a deep sigh, wiped her eyes and said, "If you are not afraid of God, neither am I."

In a little bit she went outside where a couple of boys were playing and I heard her say, "Mrs. Wakefield isn't afraid of anything! Not even God!!"

I thought to myself: "What a reputation!"

One evening while working in the garden, a young fellow down the



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when next year's plants are in maximum growth stages.

Third, applying fertilizer in the fall reduces the risk of excessive compaction in soft spring seed beds.

Fourth, the supplies are plentiful and the price is right. We can't promise what fertilizer prices will be next spring but in 8 of the past 9 years spring prices have been higher than the preceding fall.

Whether or not fall fertilization is a good idea for you is an important decision. Your local CENEX Crop Monitor can supply the basic technical information to help you decide. Call him, for some down to earth talk.



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street came whooping up the driveway. "Oh, Mrs. Wakefield, I got good news! We have a new baby at our house!"

"That's wonderful," I replied. "What are you going to name him?"

"We're going to call him Mark." "Oh, that's fine. A good, old Bible name," I answered.

"No! No!" said my visitor. "We're naming him for the Wizard of Oz!"

One is never too old to learn.

Mom and Dad's Secret

A short time ago, a little girl popped in, all out of breath, and said: "you know, my father is past 40 years. So is my mom. That's old, isn't it!"

"Yes," I said. "That is old."

She preceded to say they weren't going to have any more babies at their house!

I thought to myself: "Little pitchers have big ears."

Just before noon one day, a five-year-old boy came in with the news that he was going to kill something. I did not pay much attention as I was busy, but I gave him a cookie—and then he was gone. Then, right after dinner, he was back and said, "Come see what I killed. There, stretched out on the grass, was my pet papa squirrel. Oh, boy! Did I feel bad! I explained to the lad that God has given something that causes leaves to grow, birds to fly and sing, and squirrels to swing in the trees. He has given us that gift also. We call that gift life. When we kill, that gift

of life is gone and we can never replace it. Since the squirrel was dead, we got the shovel and buried the little animal on the hill. The dirt was hard and it took quite a while to get a hole big enough for Mr. Squirrel. When the job was finished, we came in for pop and cookies. Several days went by. My small friend had not yet come over. I began to worry lest I had been too hard on him. Finally, on the third day, he came, walking into the living room to sit down. I sat down too. He said, "Mrs. Wakefield, it isn't fun to kill things. I am never going to kill anything again." Continued the unhappy boy: "I told Mom and Dad I killed your squirrel." He looked so sad that I said: "Suppose we forget all about the squirrel and let us think of something more pleasant."

Which we did.

About Good and Bad

Another day, a wee little three-year-old stopped at the door to see me. When I let her in, she announced, "I did not come to eat. I came to talk." So I left my work and we both sat on the couch. She looked at me very seriously and asked, "Do you know the Debil?"

I said that I had heard of him.

She answered: "Do you know where he lives?" and, then, with her tiny index finger she pointed down. "He is down there. He is very bad, I think." In the next breath, she asked, "Do you know God?"

"Yes, dear," I replied.

Then, with her finger, she quickly pointed up. "He lives up there," she

said. Moving very close to me, she continued in a soft whisper, "Sometimes I think He is very close."

"You are right, dear," I answered.

Then she quickly smiled and said, "I want a cookie!"

After she was gone, I could not help but recall that out of the mouths of babes comes perfect praise.

Another summer afternoon, while I was working in the garden, I heard two boys talking up in the old boxelder tree. One of the boys said to the other: "I know a real bad word. I bet you are afraid to say it."

"I am not," came the answer, and so the second boy said it.

"I know a badder word that I bet you can't say."

"I can too," came the response, and he said it.

I thought it was just as well they thought of something else, so I invited them in for cookies and a cold drink. They did not know that I had heard them and I did not tell them that I did.

Each day brings a new surprise or a new joy.

The children often tell me they hope I won't get too old to make cookies. Part of their fun is coming in at the right time to get some warm cookies just out of the oven. If the old cookie can is full, they wonder if they can have two—which often happens. I agree with the poet who wrote:

Oh, what a little thing can turn
A heavy heart from sighs to song!
A smile can make the world less
stern,

A word can cause the soul to burn
With glow of heavens, all night
long.

Friends of the late Marian Wakefield have compiled a booklet of Mrs. Wakefield's talks. This article is one of the stories which appears in "This Is My Bag," the booklet's title.

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BACKGROUNDS

Searching for One's Roots

It is amazing what one finds when tracing his ancestors! And so often the research becomes much more voluminous than originally planned. But that's what makes it all fun—and interesting, agree Luella Bitz and Carol Halverson. They compiled a history of their ancestors, Christof and Barbara Just, who emigrated to the U.S. from South Russia, probably in 1895.

The research turned out to be so interesting that the two women eventually published their material, and, this summer, 406 descendants from 20 states gathered in Wishek, North Dakota for a grand family reunion.

For the two amateur genealogists, the search into their past turned out to be quite an adventure. Little did they know at the outset that their present-day family involved more than 1,000 people covering all walks of life: teachers, politicians, pastors, factory employees, musicians, and others.

Here are some of the interesting items the researchers discovered about the Just family:

■About the same time Germans were migrating to Pennsylvania, Virginia and other colonies in North America (from 1763 to 1768), thousands headed eastward, to the virgin lands along the Black Sea which the Russians had recently wrested from the Turks. The earliest ancestors the researchers could trace were Michael Just, who emigrated to South Russia from Poland, and Jacob Frey, who left Wuertemburg in Germany. This migration to Russia was probably between 1804 and 1825.

■According to a report made about Kassel, one of the colonies where the Justs settled, the community raised winter and spring wheat, rye, barley, maize, potatoes, and melons. The soil was productive, but they had their problems—locusts, livestock epidemics, total crop failures, and cholera and smallpox epidemics.

Their houses in the Black Sea region were generally one-story, constructed of limestone, sandstone or brick. It was stuccoed on the outside, whitewashed in the inside.

■The German immigrants gradually acquired great economic power in the Black Sea region. Because of their success, they often believed themselves superior to their Russian neighbors. The Germans in the Black Sea region eventually owned more than 11 million acres of land.

In a Russian census in 1897, it was discovered that 78% of Russian citizens were illiterate. The majority of Germans there, however, could read and write.

Probably because of the Germans' land-holdings and educational superiority, the Russian government reversed its 100-year-old policy granting privileges to German colonists. The Russian language became compulsory in the schools, men were inducted into the Russian army, and German colonies received Russian names. This resulted in a mass exodus to other countries, mainly the U.S., Canada, Brazil and Argentina.



Old family photographs were collected from various relatives, and then displayed.



Checking information.

■Christof Just was born at Kassel, South Russia on May 19, 1838. He married Barbara Frey, also of Kassel. In 1895, when Christof was 57 years old, he and his wife migrated to the U.S. Two of their sons, Christof C. and George had moved here earlier, in 1884. Their other children had migrated to the U.S. in 1894.

For all people who intended to homestead in the Dakota Territory, it was necessary to

appear before a judge to declare one's intention of becoming a U.S. citizen. Christof Just never homesteaded, probably because of his age, but he became a U.S. citizen anyway. On April 29, 1903, Christof Just, 65, appeared before W.L. Lauder, district court judge of the 4th Judicial District, McIntosh County, North Dakota, and took the oath of citizenship. His character witnesses were Christ Becker and Gottfrey A.

Beitz.

■The homesteaders often had many children. George Just was the father of 23 children, nine from his first wife, Christina, and 14 from his second wife, Mary. They farmed near rural Zeeland. George was one of the founders of a small rural church, St. Andrew's Lutheran Church, built in 1892 and which is still standing. They raised a total of \$385, and each member donated 15 days of

labor. The church was built of sandstone and clay.

■Illness and disease could often decimate a family within a short time. Karl Just, for example, farmed near Zeeland, North Dakota. In February 1923, he died because of complications arising from influenza and heart problems. One week later, his three daughters died from diphtheria. □

WHAT'S COOKING?

POULET DIJON (Chicken Dijon)

2 chickens, quartered, about 3-lbs. each
Salt and pepper
¼ cup butter
2 tbsp. Dijon mustard
1 clove garlic, chopped
1 small onion, chopped
1 can (10½-oz.) condensed chicken broth
1 tbsp. flour
2 tbsp. finely chopped parsley
Sprinkle chicken on all sides with salt and pepper. In large skillet heat butter and brown chicken pieces slowly on all sides. In small bowl, mix remaining ingredients until well blended. Pour mixture over chicken. Simmer, turning pieces occasionally until chicken is tender, about 40 minutes. Remove chicken to platter. Stir pan juices, scraping all brown particles from skillet. Simmer until sauce is slightly thickened. Spoon sauce over chicken. Makes about eight servings.

TWICE-BAKED POTATOES

4 large baking potatoes
Shortening
½ to ½ cup milk
¼ cup soft butter or margarine
½ tsp. salt
Dash of pepper
4 tbsp. finely shredded cheese
Heat oven to 375 degrees. Scrub potatoes; rub them with shortening and prick with a fork. Bake until potatoes are tender, 1 to 1¼ hours. Increase oven temperature to 400 degrees. Cut a thin slice from the top of each potato and scoop out the inside, leaving a thin shell. Mash potatoes until no lumps remain. Add milk in small amounts, beating after each addition. (The amount of milk needed to make potatoes smooth and fluffy depends on the kind of potatoes used.) Add butter, salt and pepper. Beat until potatoes are light and fluffy. Fill potato shells with mashed potatoes and sprinkle each with 1 tablespoon shredded cheese. Bake 20 minutes or until golden. (4 servings).

VARIATION:

Pepper or Pimento Potatoes:
Stir ¼ cup finely chopped green pepper or ¼ cup drained chopped pimento into the mashed potato mixture.

GOURMET GOLDEN SQUASH

3 pounds Hubbard squash, pared and cubed (about 6 cups)
2 tbsp. butter or margarine
1 cup dairy sour cream
½ cup finely chopped onion
1 tsp. salt
¼ tsp. pepper
Cook squash until tender, 15 to 20 minutes; drain. Heat oven to 400 degrees. Mash squash and stir in the remaining ingredients. Mound the mixture in an ungreased 1-quart casserole. Bake uncovered 20 minutes or until heated through. Six to eight servings.

PIROHI (Filled Dumplings)

Makes 8-10 servings:
3 cups all-purpose flour
1 tsp. salt
¾ tsp. baking powder
1 tbsp. butter, softened
2 eggs, slightly beaten
¾ cup warm milk
(approximately)

Filling desired (recipes below)
2 qts. boiling water
1 cup chopped onion
¼ cup butter

Sift flour; combine with salt and baking powder. Cut in butter. Stir in eggs. Mix with enough warm milk to make a soft dough. Cover; let stand 30 minutes (no longer or it will become sticky). Roll out as thin as possible on a floured board. Cut into 2-inch squares or rounds. Place ½ to 1 tsp. filling on each piece of dough. Fold in half to make a triangle; working dough to cover filling and pinching edges firmly to keep

filling from escaping while cooking. Drop into boiling water and continue cooking until the pirohi come to the top and stay there, about 10 minutes. Drain and serve hot with chopped onion which has been sauteed in butter, if desired.

Tip—Also delicious when fried in butter or oil in skillet. An excellent way to serve left-over pirohi.

Pirohi Potato Filling

3 large potatoes, cooked and mashed
Salt to taste
2 tbsp. butter
1 small onion, chopped

Saute onion in butter until golden and transparent, but not brown. Combine all ingredients and cool before filling pirohi.

Pirohi Cheese Filling:

½-lb. dry cottage cheese
1 egg, beaten
1 tsp. onion salt
1/8 tsp. salt

Combine ingredients thoroughly. You may have to use your hands to work the egg into the dry cottage cheese sufficiently to make a consistent filling.

Pirohi Prune Filling:

½-lb. prunes, cooked and

drained

Pit and mash warm prunes to make a filling. Cool before placing into pirohi.

Pirohi Sauerkraut Filling:

2 cups sauerkraut, drained
1 small onion, chopped
2 tbsp. vegetable oil
Salt and pepper to taste

If using commercially-canned sauerkraut, boil 5-10 minutes to remove sharp taste before proceeding with filling. Saute chopped onion in vegetable oil until golden and transparent, but not brown. Combine with sauerkraut. Salt and pepper to taste. Cool before filling pirohi.

CALENDAR

OF EVENTS

Aug. 19, Eureka Appreciation Day, in Eureka, S.D.
Aug. 21, Stock car races—Pitmen's race and powder puff night, Capital City Speedway in Bismarck, N.D.
Aug. 24-26, Steam Threshing Jamboree, in Madison, S.D.
Aug. 28 - Sept. 2, Holiday on Ice, Civic Center in Bismarck, N.D.
Aug. 29 - Sept. 3, South Dakota State Fair, in Huron, S.D.
Sept. 1-3, Kadoka Buffalo Stampede, in Kadoka, S.D.
Sept. 3, Labor Day rodeo, in Newell, S.D.
Sept. 8, Square Dance Festival, in Pierre, S.D.
Sept. 9-11, Fall Fest in Ashley, N.D.
Sept. 23-29, Corn Palace Festival, in Mitchell, S.D.
Sept. 28-29, Gem and Mineral Show, Community Center, in Mandan, N.D.
Sept. 28-30, S.D. and Open All Time Fiddlers' contest, in Yankton, S.D.

Does your community have a special event being observed between October 15, 1979 and December 1, 1979? Send information. We'll be happy to include it in the Calendar.

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- fresh crisp salads like zucchini oriental salad
- fall breakfasts of pumpkin waffles topped with zucchini marmalade
- kid pleasers like fruit-filled winter squash, pumpkin fudge
- gourmet treats of stuffed squash blossoms
- nourishing lunches like zucchini quicheorraine
- company dinners with zucchini dill soufflé

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The Prairie: A Very Fragile Universe

One of the new attractions at the Dacotah Prairie Museum in Aberdeen, South Dakota is the LeRoy Hoffman Family Prairie Heritage Room. For anyone in love with the prairie, a visit to the Aberdeen museum will prove both enjoyable and educational.

The educational exhibit depicts the Samuel H. Ordway, Jr. Memorial Prairie, a 7,600 acre tracts of prairie near Leola, South Dakota, which is preserved by The Nature Conservancy. The exhibit was made possible through a donation by the LeRoy Hoffman Family.

The exhibit focuses on the natural prairie as it was before white settlers came to the area, and on the forces which create the prairie environment. The diversity of plant and animal life on the prairie is emphasized, as is the way in which that life adapts to the special conditions found in this unique environment. The exhibit attempts to convey the beauty of the natural prairie as it was first seen by the grandparents of present-day South Dakotans. The exhibit also deals with the fact that, now that man dominates the prairie, we must understand its fragility in order to preserve its benefits! Through knowledge of the characteristics of the prairie, its past uses and future possibilities, we can better utilize the land resource wisely.

The exhibit, a permanent part of the museum, features a diorama of the Ordway Prairie showing the types of native grasses, flowers, and animals that inhabit the prairie. Additionally, there are keys for identifying plant and animal

species, and interpretive displays showing seasonal changes in the prairie, colors and forms of the prairie, and sample plants and animals for visitors to touch and handle. The exhibit is self-directing, so that visitors need

not participate in an organized museum tour to enjoy it.

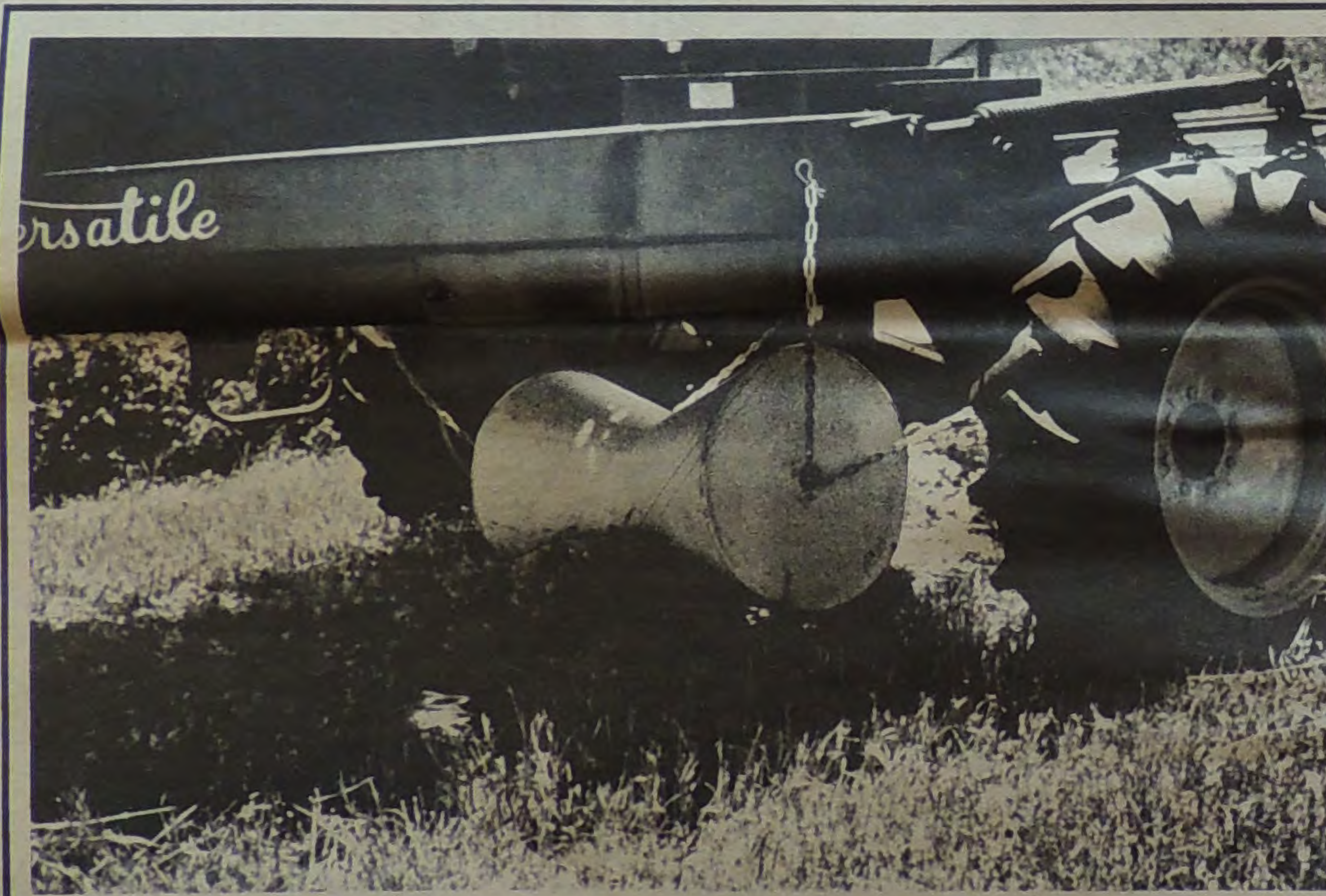
The Prairie Heritage Room is the first stage of, and the basis for, a proposed reorganization of the Dacotah Prairie Museum's exhibit program. The plan,

entitled, "People, Technology, and the Prairie, 1800-1915," will consist of exhibits designed to show how South Dakotans have adjusted to the ways of the prairie—a land of little rain, few trees, and much solitude. How

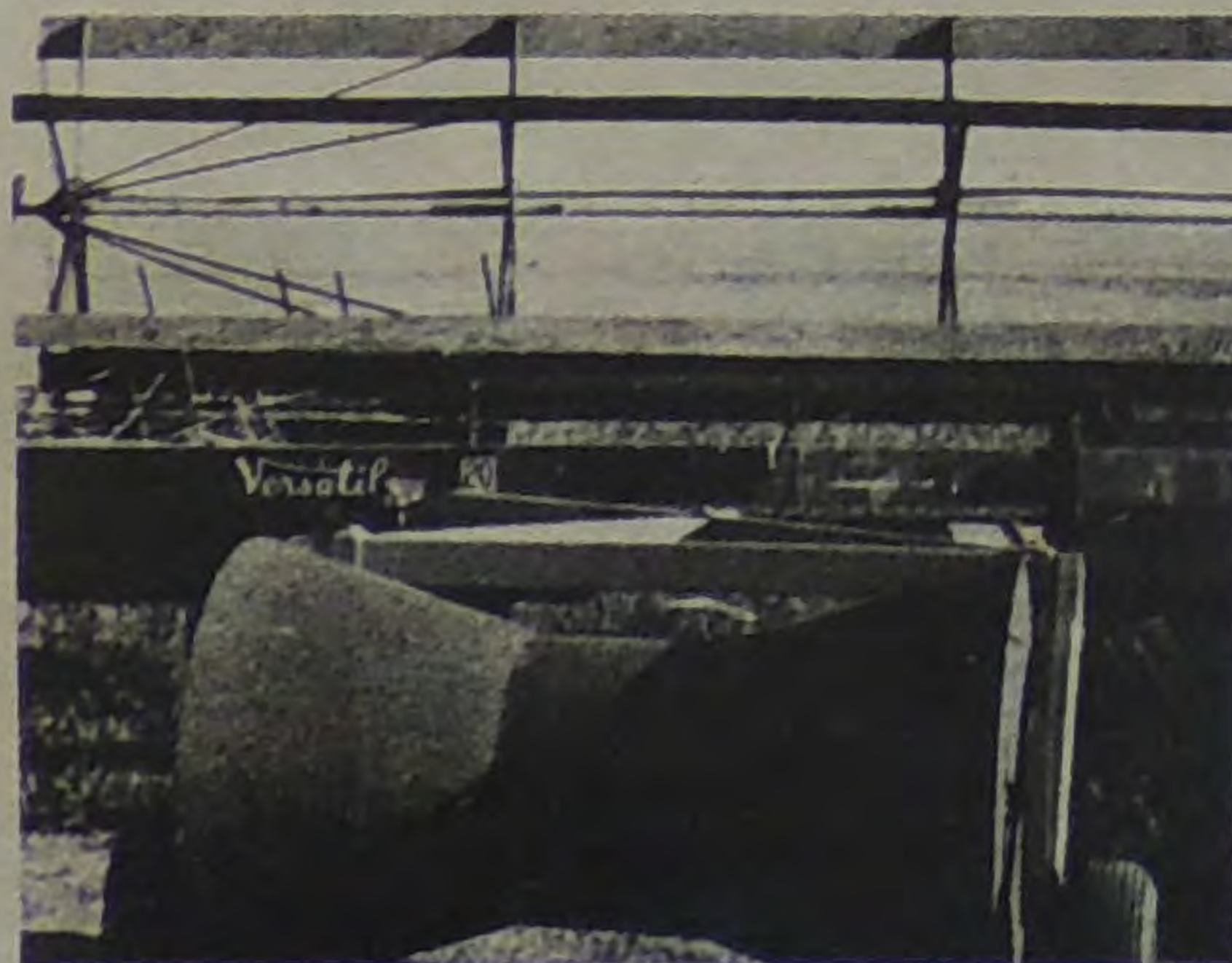
this shaped the lives of South Dakota's people, their methods of farming, politics, and their beliefs, will be explored.

The Samuel H. Ordway, Jr. Memorial Prairie was preserved by the Nature Conservancy, a

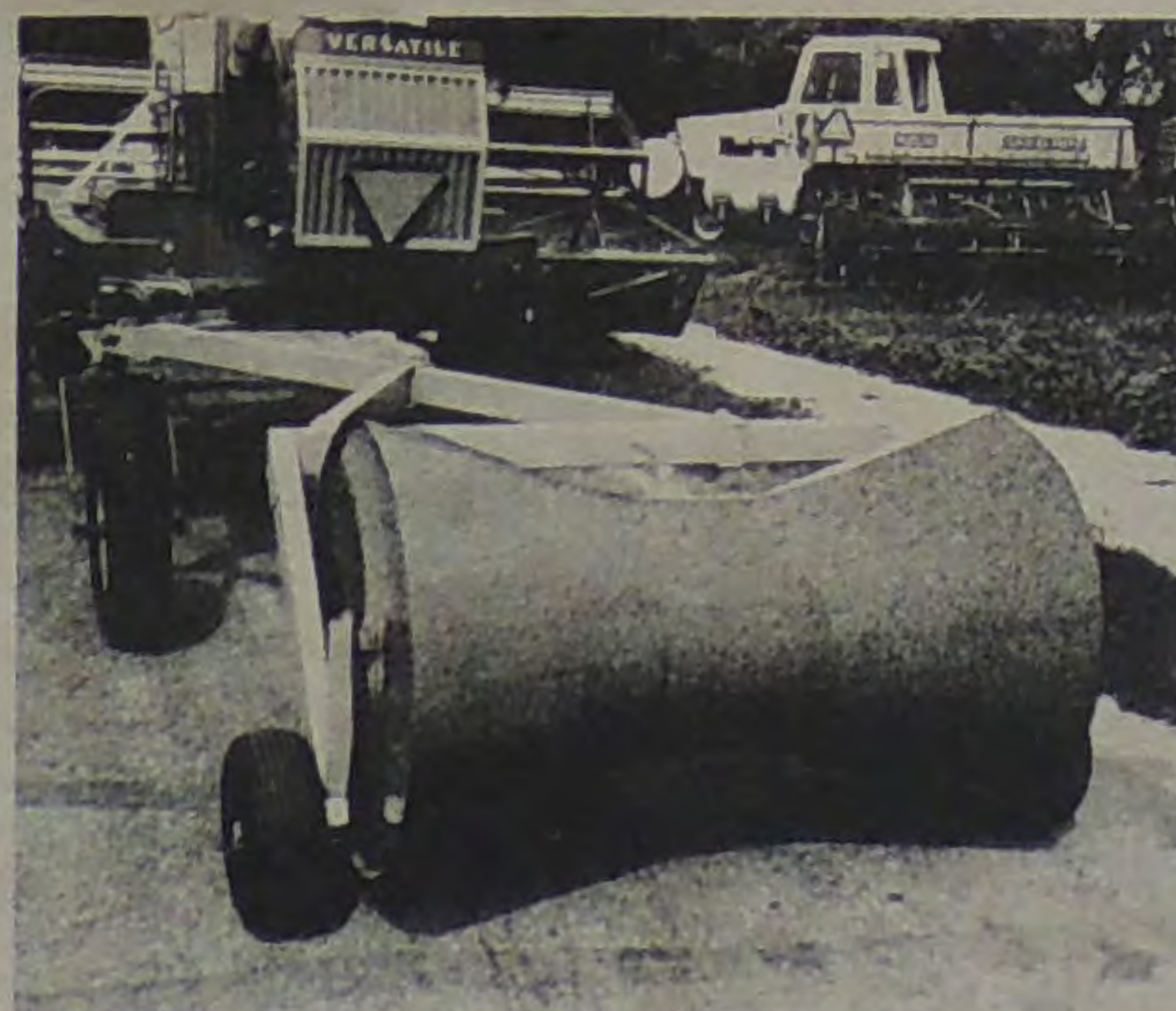
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The conservation movement, of which the Ordway Prairie and the Hoffman Prairie Heritage Room are a result, has a long tradition. In 1832, George Catlin—the famed painter of Indians—suggested that the federal government set aside land to preserve the natural landscape in its original glory. Eventually, in the 1870s, Yellowstone National Park was established. The conservation movement intensified during the Franklin Delano Roosevelt days of the New Deal. Finally, in the 1960s, another major push for conservation gained headway. Throughout the conservation sentiment, there has been a close connection with natural and historical themes—and a deep respect for life.

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rolled down on the edges. This results in a crowned windrow for easier pickup. Since straw butts are low, wind will not pickup and scatter windrows.

Should rain fall on windrows, it will run off leaving ground beneath dry resulting in faster drying of grain.

The photos above show simulated prairie landscape. Display is in the LeRoy Hoffman Family Prairie Heritage Room in the Aberdeen Museum. The masterful exhibit includes a stuffed owl (shown above) which was hit on the road to Pierre, S.D. Shirley Pullman, a sixth grade teacher in the Aberdeen school system, was the taxidermist. The grasses are natural. Carpet paste was poured on the floor, and the grasses were stuck in place.

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Model 82

The Model 82 CROP SWATH ROLLER is easily adaptable to most swathers and allows for unrestricted operation. When attached, roller will lift with the header and not interfere with turning or backing up.

- Does Not Interfere With Swather Operation
- Prevents Wind-Blown Swaths
- Allows Faster Drying After Rain
- Easily Adaptable To Most Swathers
- 24" Diameter x 45" Wide
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Model 83

The New Model 83 CROP SWATH ROLLER IS adaptable to most swathers as a pull-type unit, for pull-type or self-propelled swathers. The offset design of the hitch will allow the roller to follow the windrow when turning corners or cutting around obstacles. The roller can be adjusted up or down to suit the crop condition.

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private, non-profit conservation organization. The prairie preserve, which provides habitat for a wide variety of plant and animal species on its rolling hills and more than 400 wetlands, is managed by the Conservancy as a biological research station. Researchers are currently conducting studies of the prairie to determine the best management practices for the preserve. Additionally, many younger students and community groups visit the prairie on educational field trips. These groups will find the Prairie Heritage Room particularly helpful in providing a frame of reference from which to examine the prairie. In the future, a visit to the exhibit will be a prerequisite for groups wishing to visit the prairie itself. All management, research, and educational uses of the Ordway Prairie are supervised by resident manager, Paul M. Bultsma.

Visitors may view the LeRoy Hoffman Family Prairie Heritage Room, as well as the many other fine museum displays, during the regular museum hours of 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays, and 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. weekends.

The Nature Conservancy itself is a private, non-profit conservation organization which has as its sole purpose the preservation of natural lands and the diversity of life they support. The Conservancy concentrates its efforts on preserving habitat for rare or endangered species of plants or animals.

In the 28 years of its existence, the Conservancy has preserved more than 1.3 million acres of natural land throughout the United States. The Conservancy preserves lands by accepting gifts of land, purchasing lands directly, and, when requested, assisting government agencies in



The museum also incorporates intriguing items from a way-of-life that is now in the past. For example: J.L.W. Zietlow, in 1913 portrait, installed Aberdeen's telephone exchange in 1886. The switchboard, in portrait, is at left. Some early merchants refused to have a telephone because its ring interrupted business. Zietlow's Dakota Central Telephone Co. used fence posts for telephone poles. Up to 12 parties used a line; each had a different "ring."

The first long-distance lines were to Bath, James, Groton, and Columbia, in South Dakota. To call someone on the same line, one turned the hand crank for the signal and then picked up the phone and talked. Other calls were routed through the operator, who was called "Central." Telephones were purchased by owners from a variety of sources—Montgomery Ward & Co., or Sears. The "ring" was powered by a magneto that generated electricity when a crank was turned. The transmitter and receiver were powered by large batteries stored in the telephone case.



acquiring lands for public use. The Conservancy provides continuing stewardship for some 620 preserves through staff and volunteers.

The Conservancy is a member-governed organization with more than 60,000 members nationally. Support for Conservancy activities comes from membership dues, grants from foundations, and contributions from individuals, organizations, and corporations.

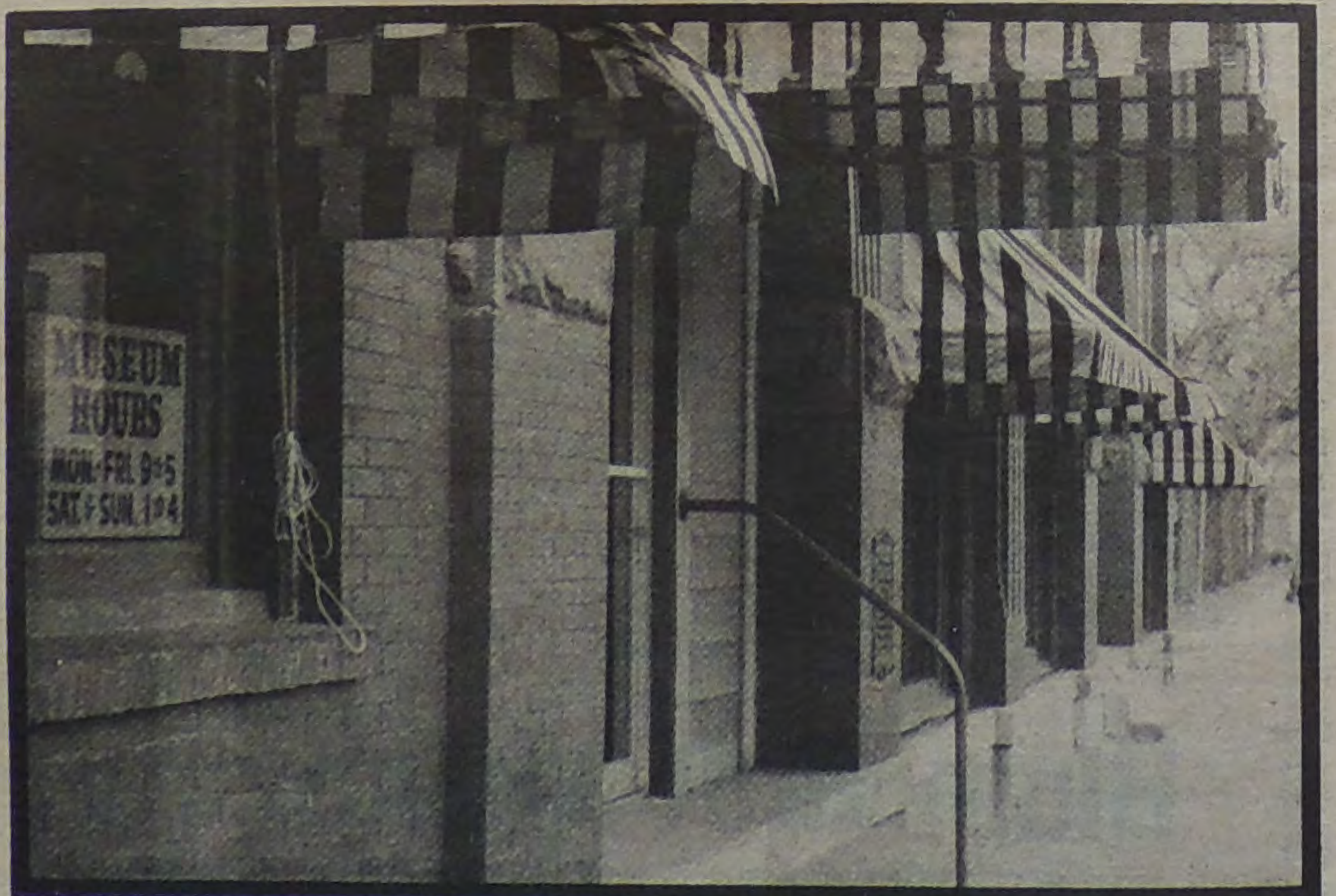
Headquarters for the Conservancy is in Arlington, Virginia. Regional offices are located in Minneapolis, San Francisco, Atlanta, and Boston. □

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Stuffed gopher peers into the grass scene.



Museum also houses stuffed animals found in other parts of the world.



Prairie display is located in charming, red brick museum in Aberdeen, S.D.



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POSTSCRIPTS



A Column by
Barbara Joan Overlie

Do the unpleasanties of life have to be a part of our summer? Our machinery breaks down. The tractor or car has a big nail in the tire and that's what is causing the bottom side to look as flat as Mrs. Olson's lefse! Uff da!! And all this has to happen on the hottest and busiest day of the year.

The first thing that comes to mind is "Why me" or "Nothing ever goes right for poor little ole me."

Do we find ourselves playing "poor me" or "ain't it awful" many times a day? We often get into that habit which usually leads to more of the same.

WE NEED TO GET RID OF IT, IT MULTIPLIES!

In order for us to stop a bad habit we have to make a choice, "I can't" only means "I won't." "I've always been this way" or "I'm just this way," leaves no room for improvement and growth.

Visualizing ourselves sitting down with the Master by a quiet lake and telling Him our troubles, woes and joys is a step toward renewal and rejoicing. We can do this any time during the day or night.

And if it's someone else we want to see grow, we can also visualize them sitting together with the Lord of all. Praying for others means letting go and letting God work in their lives. We cannot change them or us, but Jesus can.

In Matthew we read, "Consider the lilies of the field, and the birds. Their heavenly Father takes care of them." He will also take care of us, oh, we of little faith! This summer let's also consider some more blessings:

Consider the fresh, yellow ripe peaches, deep red juicy cherries, crisp green cucumbers, firm juicy apples, and golden corn.

Consider handshakes and hugs from visiting good friends and relatives, new baby kittens and puppies, a nest full of lively robins, a family of ducks swimming in a long row right behind mama, and the proud white pelicans!

Consider golden wheat fields and sunflowers, and the smell of new mown hay fields, a deep blue lake with jumping fish creating rings over the water, the cooing morning dove, and wild prairie flowers along the path.

Consider happy picnics and ball games, red sunsets, sailboats, skiing, family camping and happy, laughing children with grandparents!

God says, "Do not worry about anything or anyone. Pray about everything and don't forget to be thankful! Dwell on the great gifts and blessings, not on garbage."

Peace and health are born out of our two-way communication with Jesus who is the Prince of Peace. To say yes to Him is to say yes to LIFE.

Ashley's

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Sept. 9-10-11

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Mon., Sept. 10
8 p.m.
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Bank basement

Street Races
Tues., 2 p.m.
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Sunday

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